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## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK BY RUSSIANS

Military Critics Divided in Opinion as to Meaning of Developments in Southern Poland.

### MAY MEAN NEW WARSAW DRIVE

Some Experts Predict Entire Change in Campaign Plans of Teutons.

### Serbia Votes Money to Continue War

AN unofficial dispatch received from Nish, Serbia, by way of Rome, states that the Serbian National Assembly has voted a credit of \$50,000,000 for the continuation of military operations. The Serbians, it is said, intend to undertake an offensive movement soon along the Danube-Save sector. New troops are being concentrated by Austria and Hungary at Sarajevo and Semlin. The Montenegrin army, it is said, will march with the Serbians into Herzegovina.

In all the vast field of European warfare, comparative quiet has prevailed, so far as the official reports reveal. Developments of importance are impending, however, in the view of military observers abroad. There have been reports recently of a big movement of German troops to the western front, while in Petrograd the belief is prevalent that operations preliminary to another frontal attack on Warsaw are under way.

The recent halt in activity on the part of the German forces in Southern Poland and the failure of the German official statements recently to any much of anything about conditions in the field of war, might support either view, but the Russian military commentators, however, seem confident that there has been a general movement of German forces to the Warsaw front.

Recent activities in the Przasnysz region and in the Bobr and Orszel sections are cited to support the view that a drive at Warsaw from the north is in its inception.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 10.—Despite German and Austrian reports to the effect that there has been no change of front in Southern Poland, the Russian War Office claims that north of Krasnik the Teutons have been driven back further, and that in the fighting south of Wilkows the number of Austro-German prisoners has been increased to 15,000.

For more than three days now there has been silence from the southeastern front, with the exception of Russian statements dealing with events several days old. From all indications, the army of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand has not as yet recovered from the blow dealt by the Russians in the sudden flank attack of last Sunday.

The Austrian report to-day states that the Russians are still attacking in great strength, but that the situation in the south has been repulsed. Berlin contents itself with the bare announcement that there is nothing to report.

Military critics are divided in opinion as to the meaning of recent developments in Southern Poland. There are those who believe that the German allies are merely awaiting the arrival of more guns and ammunition supplies before resuming their thrust at the Lublin-Chelm railway in their drive to outflank Warsaw from the southeast, while others profess to see an entire change in the campaign plans of the Teutons. These believe that the German armies are changing front, great forces being transported north for another drive on Warsaw from the west, the blow to be struck along the old Bzura-Rawka front. It is the opinion of these experts that the situation in the southeast has been left in the hands of the Austrians under Archduke Joseph and General Boehm-Ermolli, and that the majority of the Germans have been moved through Galicia to the new theater.

### ACTIVITY LENDS COLOR TO SUPPOSITIONS

Serious activity along the Przasnysz front and in the Bobr and Orszel sections lends color to these suppositions. At any rate, it seems certain that so far Von Mackensen has not been able to lend aid to the archduke's army in the drive northward through Poland. It was supporting on the right. Lively demonstrations are occurring along the whole line in the east. Von Hindenburg is showing renewed activity in his outflanking move in the north. Fighting of some proportions is going on around Oswiec, the fortress which has been intermittently bombarded for months by the Germans.

Severe fighting, of which little has been said, is going on continually along the Bukovina front, the Russian forces in the Dniester in the extreme southeast. Recently, according to dispatches from the Bukovina frontier, the Russians asked an armistice of four hours in which to bury their dead, so heavy were their losses. The Russians have been making continuous efforts to break through the Teuton front in this region, but, according to Austrian reports, they have been so unsuccessful and the Austrian artillery fire so severe that, instead of advancing, they have been forced to fall back at several points.

### GERMAN CASUALTIES REACH BIG FIGURE

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 10.—Official reports from Paris and Berlin report merely isolated local encounters, with artillery actions calculated only to keep adver-

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## President Wilson in Auto Accident

Shaken Up When Small Car Bumps Into His Machine, but Is Not Hurt.

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson was in an automobile accident near Newport, N. H., to-night with members of his family, but no one was hurt. When his machine stopped to avoid frightening a horse, a small automobile bumped into the White House car from behind, breaking the front lights on the small machine.

President Wilson, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington, were shaken up by the collision. Secret Service men, a short distance behind, soon learned that the President's party had suffered no injury, and that the five men in the other car were unhurt. General opinion was that the President's chauffeur was blameless.

### COWBOYS SEE LIBERTY BELL

Distinguished Representatives of Wyoming Officially Welcome Relief.

CHEYENNE, WYO., July 10.—One dazed cowboy rode sixty miles to town to-day to pay their respects to the Liberty Bell, which arrived here this evening en route to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Ten thousand persons awaited the train's arrival. Many distinguished representatives of the State, headed by Governor J. B. Kendrick, welcomed the bell officially. All praised highly the pilgrimage of the bell and the good results that will come from it.

"The bell is sure to be a great feature of the exposition," said Governor Kendrick. "It is a magnificent move, especially at this time. I know of no better way in which to arouse the people."

### BEGINS WAR ON SUGAR TRUST

State of Louisiana Seeks Receiver for Company.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Through Attorney-General Ruffin G. Pleasant, the State of Louisiana to-day sought a receiver for the American Sugar Company and an ouster proceeding to bar the company forever from doing business in Louisiana. The action was filed in the Civil District Court, the State charging that the American Sugar Refining Company has been guilty of violating the antitrust laws of the State, of having engaged in a conspiracy to force down the price of raw sugar and to enhance the price of refined sugar for speculative purposes, thereby conspiring to constrain trade and commerce within the State.

Governor Hall stated that the cases against the sugar trust would be vigorously prosecuted.

### THAW SPENDS QUIET DAY

Looks Forward With Relish of Cross-Examination of Allenists.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—Harry Thaw spent a quiet day in the Ludlow Street Jail to-day. Smilingly he received the congratulatory of the "alimony club" members, who assured him that he was on his "last lap" in jail.

Despite his injured hand, the famous prisoner played a little hand ball. He did not express a desire to repeat his last evening's jaunt uptown, when he dined at the Biltmore.

Thaw is looking forward with keen relish to the cross-examination on Monday and Tuesday of the State's alienists, Drs. Carlos MacDonald and Austin Flint. The latter Thaw regards as his "greatest living enemy."

### FIRE RAGING IN HOPEWELL

Six Buildings Are Destroyed and Flames Not Under Control.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 11.—Fire broke out shortly after midnight at Hopewell, the town located at the plant of the Du Pont Powder Company, near this city, and is raging at 2 o'clock this morning. Six business buildings have been destroyed and the flames are not under control.

The town is without a water supply. The flames were started by the overturning of an oil lamp in a Greek restaurant. All the buildings in the town are of frame construction.

### ADMIRAL COWLES RETIRES

Commander of Asiatic Fleet Reaches Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Admiral Cowles, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, was retired to-day for age. Captain A. F. Fletcher, of the Naval War College, now becomes a rear-admiral, and probably will be assigned to command in the Atlantic Fleet.

Rear-Admiral A. G. Winterhalter takes over the Asiatic Fleet, with the rank of admiral.

### LOST SHIP IS IDENTIFIED

German Vessel Sunk in Baltic on July 2 Was the Pommeren.

LONDON, July 10.—The naval correspondent of the Evening Standard identifies the German battleship sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine on July 2 as the Pommeren.

The Pommeren was of the Deutschland class. She displaced 13,200 tons and carried a complement of 729 men. She was built in 1905. Her armament consisted of four eleven-inch guns, fourteen 8.7-inch guns, twenty-two four-pounders and six torpedo tubes. Her cost was \$6,000,000.

### TO BE MARRIED ON JULY 27

Date for Carter-Anquith Nuptials Announced in London.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 10.—The marriage of Miss Violet Anquith to Bonham Carter has been fixed for July 27.

## GONZALES TAKES CAPITAL OF MEXICO

Carranza Officials Report Occupation to American Officers at Vera Cruz.

### MESSAGES GIVE NO DETAILS

Secretary Lansing to Lay Whole Situation Before President at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—General Pablo Gonzales has occupied Mexico City, according to information given out by Carranza officials to American consular officers at Vera Cruz to-night. No details were given in the messages which reached here late to-night, but the advices were regarded as probably correct, as the Carranza forces had been reported earlier in the day in the outside districts of the city itself. Whether any fighting occurred in the streets was not stated.

Telegraphic communication with Mexico City still was cut off to-night, and the State Department was without information as to the situation within the capital, where there are 20,000 foreigners, mostly Americans.

Earlier in the night the Carranza agency had announced the fall of Monclova, in the state of Coahuila. It said its dispatches reported the Villa defenders routed after a pitched battle. An advance against Piedras Negras was in progress, the statement said, and there was panic in the city. It was added that a Villa force of 300 had been captured at Barroton. Charles A. Douglas, of this city, legal adviser to General Carranza, who is now in Vera Cruz, telegraphed the Carranza agency here that, after an investigation, he had sent to Secretary Lansing a statement of facts in the interest of truth "as to the food situation." In Vera Cruz, he said, there was disposition to obstruct the work of the Red Cross, but there is a feeling that its work is not needed in the city, however great its needs may be elsewhere.

When Mexico City is occupied, 300 carloads of food will be taken into the city by General Gonzales, the report states, and details the quantities of corn, flour, oats, beans, sugar and other foodstuffs purchased for the relief of the poor.

### LANSING TO LAY WHOLE SITUATION BEFORE WILSON

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary of State Lansing will lay the whole situation in Mexico before the President to-morrow.

The continued refusal of the warring chieftains to accede to the suggestions of the President's recent note has produced a situation which, in the opinion of officials here, demands other action. The State Department does not believe that the situation can be solved by the recognition of one leader over all the others. They hold that such a solution would contravene the specific demands or suggestions of the President's note that the factions should get together and agree on a man or group of men. Carranza has already told the State Department that he regards Villa and Zapata as rebels, and will not treat with them.

Conditions in Mexico, according to the official dispatches to-day, remain unchanged.

Consul-General Arnold Shaktling telegraphed the State Department that he had taken over the relief of American citizens in the Mexican capital. Officials explain that this is in co-operation with the Red Cross, which has charge of the alleviation of distress everywhere.

Important successes of General Villa are reported to Villa headquarters here. This information is that Triste, Carranza general, who attacked Villa on Thursday, was killed, and that Obregon's forces have been surrounded. The early successes of the Carranzists, it is claimed, were permitted by the Villistas to trap them into a locality where they have eventually to surrender.

### SEEK TO FIND BACKERS OF HUERTA REVOLUTION

The Department of Justice is continuing its investigations to discover the financial friends in New York and elsewhere of the Huerta revolution. The agents of the department have not been able to fix responsibility on any particular group of financiers, but it is the belief of some of the officials that American oil interests, which co-operate with British oil interests, are the backbone of the revolution.

It has always been the theory of the Department of Justice that the aid promised to Huerta was based on future concessions in the event the revolution was successful.

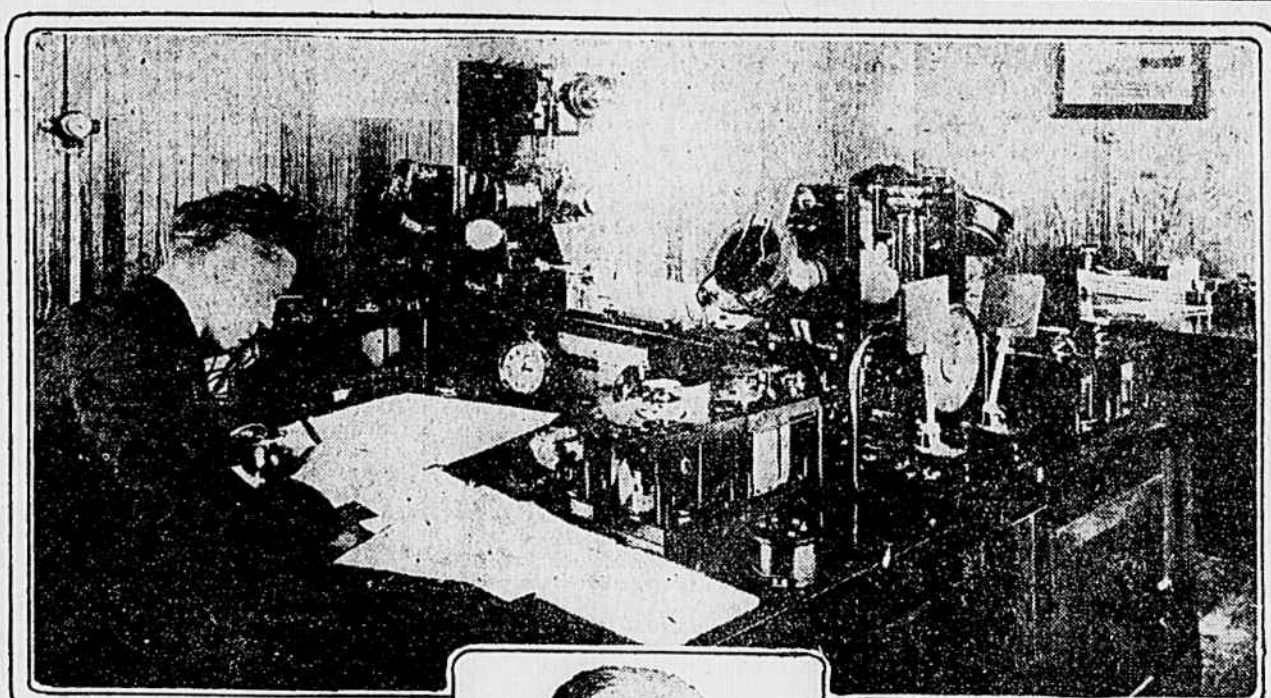
The department believes, however, that this resolution has spent its force already, and that it must be abortive unless Huerta should get personally into Mexico to head a new military party.

The Department of State continues to maintain its silence over the present trend of events. It is held that, even if Carranza should capture the City of Mexico, he would then be in control of only a small part of the whole territory of Mexico, and his case would not be advanced. His claims to represent Mexico would only be paper claims while the armies of Villa and Zapata were in the field. In other words, the capture of Mexico City has never been regarded as of the slightest consequence by the State Department.

### Richmond Woman Elected.

BERKELEY, CAL., July 10.—The annual convention of the Phi Beta Phi fraternity, which concluded its sessions last night, elected Dr. May L. Keller, Richmond, president.

## Government Takes Over Sayville Wireless Station



Operating Room - Sayville Wireless Station

## DANIEL LEROY DRESSER ENDS LIFE BY SHOOTING

His Career Was Spectacular, in Society, Finance and Politics.

### HAD PART IN GREAT SCHEMES

Note to Friend and Attorney Said Nervous Strain Was So Great He Could Stand It No Longer—Under Care of Physicians Many Years.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—Daniel Leroy Dresser, brother of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, one-time president of the Trust Company of the Republic, and promoter of the shipbuilding trust, who secretly married Miss Maria Walthers, actress and pianist, last December, killed himself to-day.

His body was found at 6:30 o'clock in the library on the third floor of St. Anthony Hall, the Delta Psi Fraternity house of Columbia College, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Riverside Drive.

Dresser lay on the floor with a bullet hole in his right temple. A revolver, one chamber of which had been discharged, was near his right hand.

He evidently had been dead only a short time, and had died instantly. No one heard the shot. The arrival of C. W. Gould, personal attorney and friend of Mr. Dresser, and best man at his wedding, led to the discovery of the tragedy.

Mr. Gould had hastened from his home, No. 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, on receipt there a half-hour before of a special delivery letter from Dresser, which had been time-stamped at 5:30 o'clock. It read:

"The nervous strain has become so great I can't stand it longer.

UNDER CARE OF PHYSICIANS FOR LAST DOZEN YEARS

"All of his friends knew Mr. Dresser had been in a state of nervous collapse and under the care of physicians for the last ten or twelve years, or ever since the collapse of ambitious financial adventures in which he lost a fortune," said Mr. Gould.

"There is not the slightest possibility that Mr. Dresser's suicide was due to estrangement of himself and wife to any domestic unhappiness."

Mr. Gould added that on April 21 last, a Japanese concern, the Madaya Company, of New York, had brought suit against Dresser on outstanding promissory notes amounting to \$200,000. He did not believe, however, this had been the direct cause of his suicide.

Dresser was twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Louise Burnham, who obtained an absolute divorce from him at Sioux Falls, S. D., August 10, 1908. There are two children by this marriage, Miss Susan Lish Dresser, who is well known in society, and Daniel Leroy Dresser, Jr.

On March 5 last Dresser surprised friends by announcing he had been married on December 22, to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alther, of Brooklyn, in the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany.

The new Mrs. Dresser had been married before, her first husband, Spencer Baldwin, dying several years ago. She had passed her childhood abroad, studying music and dramatic art in Berlin and Frankfurt. About nine years ago she was engaged to play as piano soloist here with the Russian Symphony Orchestra, but two weeks before the date set for the concert broke an arm.

### SPECTACULAR CAREER IN SOCIETY AND FINANCE

Dresser's career was a spectacular one in society and finance and even in politics. Through the marriage of his sisters he found a New York society, the most exclusive New York society. A third sister married Dr. Merrill, rector of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, Mass., and another the Count d'Osmoy, of France.

Ambitious, however, to move with millionaires on an equine footing, Dresser entered the financial world with vigor and daring, and became identified with many great schemes. His first wife shared his ambitions and put a large part of her own fortune into his hands for investment.

Then came the crash. The shipbuilding trust, of which he was chief promoter, collapsed and caught him in the ruins. His wife lost all she had. She gave up her beautiful home at Oyster Bay.

(Continued on Second Page.)



Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S. Navy

Picture shows the interior of the Sayville wireless station, where, it is said, the neutrality of the United States has been violated by the sending of military messages to Germany.

The Sayville station was seized after its application to the Secretary of Commerce to operate "a new sending set" as a private commercial station. In the transmission of messages to Germany, operators from the United States Navy are now receiving and transmitting messages in the interests of the owners, Captain Bullard, United States Navy, in charge of the navy radio service, has taken over the Sayville wireless station for the United States government. Captain Bullard has been in charge of the largest and most far-reaching wireless station in the world that of the navy located at Arlington.

## TEN MERCHANT VESSELS TORPEDOED DURING WEEK

Total Arrivals and Sailings Number 1,369, Says Admiralty Announcement.

### THREE VICTIMS ON SATURDAY

One British, an Italian and a Norwegian Steamer Sent to Bottom by German Submarines—Several Lives Were Lost.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 10.—The press bureau of the admiralty announced to-night that ten merchant vessels had been torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in the week ending July 7. The gross tonnage of the lost vessels was 21,065. Total arrivals and sailings for the week numbered 1,369 vessels.

A British, an Italian and a Norwegian vessel were victims of the submarines to-day.

The British steamship Ellesmere, with a cargo of fruit and ore, from Durban for Manchester, was shelled and then torpedoed off the Cornish coast. A fireman was killed by the shell fire and one sailor was severely injured. The rest of the crew of twenty-one were landed safely at Milford Haven.

The captain of the Ellesmere stated that an unidentified vessel also was sunk by the submarine. Seven of her crew were killed or drowned, and the remainder boarded an American ship bound for Liverpool.

The Italian steamship Clio and the Norwegian steamship Nordaas were also torpedoed and sunk. The crew of the Clio was saved and the men brought to Liverpool.

The crew of the Nordaas was towed about twenty-five miles by the submarine, and is expected to land at Aberdeen. The Nordaas carried a cargo of coal, and was bound from Blyth to the White Sea.

### HUGHES REFUSES TO ACT

Denies Application for Writ of Error in Becker Case.

RANGELEY, ME., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court made by counsel for Charles Becker, of New York, condemned to die in the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

It is understood an argument on the application for a writ was made at the Justice's summer camp at Rangeley Lakes yesterday by W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, but nothing of the procedure was made known beyond the following authorized announcement:

"Application was made yesterday to Justice Hughes for a writ of error in the case of Charles Becker, and was denied, upon the ground that there was no substantial Federal question."

Justice Hughes declined to-day to make any comment.

## PRESIDENT IS AWAITING OFFICIAL TEXT OF NOTE

Will Not Indicate in Any Manner His Impressions Until This Is Received.

### WILL CONFER WITH LANSING

Possibility That Executive and His Secretary of State May Be Able to Determine Course of United States Without Leaving Cornish.

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson to-night awaited the arrival of the official text of the German note before definitely deciding what the position of the United States will be and before determining whether he will hurry back to Washington to discuss the question with his Cabinet.

On a conference to be held here next week between the President and Secretary Lansing will largely depend what Mr. Wilson will decide to do. Mr. Lansing plans to bring the official text of the note, and will remain long enough to discuss the situation thoroughly.

Latest word here to-night was that the German note would be in Washington and decided by Monday morning.

Secretary Lansing will come fully prepared to go into the diplomatic precedents of the situation with the President, but Mr. Wilson himself will determine the broad outlines of policy to be determined. There is a possibility where the President and Mr. Lansing will be able fully to determine on the course of the United States during their conference, and that the President will not feel it necessary to return to Washington immediately. It was said to-night that it was improbable that he would return in time for the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

The President, in quiet seclusion read the unofficial text of the German note as published in the morning newspapers, but it was given out that he would not indicate in any way the manner in which the note had impressed him until he had read the official text he was expecting from Washington.

He was in communication during the day with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty, and received the informal views, but it was indicated to-night that he was keeping his mind open on the whole question.

While it was generally accepted that the note was unsatisfactory, the President would not even intimate that this was his opinion.

### ALL EVIDENCE IS IN

Annapolis Court of Inquiry Adjourns Until Tuesday.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., July 10.—Taking of evidence was completed before a court of inquiry investigating examinations irregularities at the Naval Academy, and adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

Correspondence between the court and United States Senator Lee, of Maryland, was made a part of the record. It dealt with what Senator Lee regarded as an intimidation in the testimony of Rear Admiral Pullam, superintendent of the academy, that the Senator had brought personal influence to bear on the Secretary of the Navy in behalf of one of the defendant midshipmen. In the correspondence, Senator said the only thing he had done was request Secretary Daniels to make another investigation of charges against the midshipmen who had been recommended for dismissal by an investigating board appointed by Superintendent Pullam. The Senator expressed belief that developments during the second investigation proved the wisdom of his course.

### ABOLISH WAR AND LIQUOR

Arbitration and Prohibition Means Suggested by Howard.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Addressing the Christian Endeavor convention here today Clinton N. Howard, of Rochester, N. Y., said:

"America's greatest single item of expenditure is for liquor; Europe's greatest single item of expenditure is for war. What is to be done? Answer: Abolish both. Wipe out war by arbitration; wipe out drink by prohibition."

He asserted trade rivalry and jealousy are back of the present war.

Roy Croighton, of California, said moral conditions in high schools are such that they cannot be mentioned in mixed company. "California has the reputation of having the worst moral conduct in its schools, but this is only because the limelight has been turned on our schools," he said. "The same conditions exist throughout the United States."

## BURDEN ON WILSON TO DECIDE POLICY U.S. IS TO FOLLOW

Quietly and Carefully Considering Situation Raised by German Reply.

### OFFICIAL WASHINGTON TAKES VERY GRAVE VIEW

Unanimous Verdict Is That Answer From Berlin Is Thoroughly Unsatisfactory.

### LANSING WILL GO TO CORNISH

Recall of Gerard or Complete Severance of Relations Among Possibilities Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Official Washington takes a grave view of the situation produced by Germany's refusal to meet the demands of the United States growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 Americans.

Upon President Wilson rests the burden of deciding the policy which the United States is to follow. Quietly and carefully he is considering the situation. It was stated at the White House, after telephone communications with the President at Cornish, and the country may expect him to act "with deliberation as well as firmness" when he has examined all phases of the problem.

Secretary Lansing will send comment. As soon as the complete official text of the German reply arrives, which will be to-morrow, he will begin a careful study of it, and on Monday or Tuesday will go to Cornish for a conference with the President. The President will then return to lay before the Cabinet the course upon which he has determined.

What action the United States will take in reply to-day could not be predicted with certainty. Some of those who have been familiar with the President's point of view, however, pointed out that there seemed to be but one course open with dignity and honor to the United States—the continued assertion and exercise of the rights of neutrals on the high seas in accordance with the principles of international law. Responsibility for any rupture which might subsequently ensue between the United States and Germany would then fall upon Berlin.

### REPLY FROM GERMANY ENTIRELY UNSATISFACTORY

There is yet no definite crystallization of opinion among officials, but the distinct tendency is toward a reiteration, not only in a formal note, but in actual practice of the principles for which the United States has been contending. The unanimous verdict of high officials was that the German reply was thoroughly unsatisfactory, and leaves the situation exactly at the point where it was in the days immediately following the sinking of the Lusitania.

While the continued exercise of American rights in the future is regarded as a logical course to be followed, it is recognized also that the United States cannot abandon the demands it has made for the disavowal of intent to drown Americans and the question of reparation.

Germany's refusal on these points may lead, it is believed, to steps by the United States to show its disapproval of the German note. Whether American Ambassador Gerard might be recalled or a complete severance of diplomatic relations ordered was again discussed in official circles as well as among diplomats. Officials familiar with diplomatic procedure declared that the American government before taking any definite steps probably would send a note to Germany formally rejecting the proposals to permit the unrestricted use of American passenger ships or for hostile merchantmen under the American flag, provided they carried no munitions of war. In the same note formal notification probably would be given to the German government of the intention of the United States to continue to exercise its rights with the announced expectation that they would be respected.

### NO HURRY IN DECISION ON MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS

There is little disposition in official quarters to hurry a decision on the momentous questions involved. Since the messages began two months ago, it was pointed out, there have been no belligerent ships carrying Americans torpedoed without warning. Since German submarine commanders have made their practice square with international law to that extent, officials do not believe the refusal of the German government itself to give explicit assurances will be followed by any overt acts involving further loss of American lives.

The controlling factor in the situation, according to indications in official quarters, is the attitude the United States should take as a result of the Lusitania tragedy itself. It is the shaping of a course that will maintain the dignity of the United States and give promise of obtaining some satisfactory settlement of the dispute that is giving us most concern.

On the law of the case, the American position was held by officials to be absolutely impregnable, because it was founded on the well-recognized principles by which nations have long been guided. The question seemed to most officials now rather one of national policy, involving the settlement of whether the continued insistence on American rights would develop a situation menacing the peace of the United States or whether a passive acquiescence, in the German point of view, would embarrass the American government in its relations with other nations.

Many neutral nations have indicated informally to the United States that they looked to this country to uphold neutral rights under international law, and their envoys here were alert con-